Solving homogeneous equations: Ax = 0

Putting answer in parametric vector form



Isabel K. Darcy Mathematics Department Applied Math and Computational Sciences University of Iowa Solving homogeneous equations: Ax = 0

Putting answer in parametric vector form

or

Determining the solution set for Ax = 0



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Putting answer in parametric vector form

or

Determining the solution set for Ax = 0 Nullspace of A = solution set for Ax = 0



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Solve:
$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & -24 & -42 \\ 1 & -8 & -18 & -32 \\ -2 & 20 & 51 & 87 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve:
$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & -24 & -42 \\ 1 & -8 & -18 & -32 \\ -2 & 20 & 51 & 87 \end{bmatrix}$

Put A into echelon form and then into reduced echelon form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & -24 & -42 \\ 1 & -8 & -18 & -32 \\ -2 & 20 & 51 & 87 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{R}_2 - \mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & -24 & -42 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 10 \\ \mathbf{R}_3 + 2\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 6 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve: $A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Put A into echelon form and then into reduced echelon form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & -24 & -42 \\ 1 & -8 & -18 & -32 \\ -2 & 20 & 51 & 87 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{R}_2 - \mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & -24 & -42 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 10 \\ \mathbf{R}_3 + 2\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve:
$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$

Solve:
$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\mathbf{x}_1 \quad \mathbf{x}_2 \quad \mathbf{x}_3 \quad \mathbf{x}_4$





Solve:
$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Solve:
$$B \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $B \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve: B x = 0 where $B \sim$











Solve: B x = 0 where $B \sim$



Solve:
$$C \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $C \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve: $C \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $C \sim$





Solve: $C \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $C \sim$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{bmatrix}$$



Solve:
$$D \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 where $D \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve: $D \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $D \sim$





Solve: $D \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $D \sim$







Solve: $D \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $D \sim$



Solve: $\mathbf{E} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $\mathbf{E} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Solve: $E \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ where $E \sim$







